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# The People's Korea

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# Talk of President KIM IL SUNG

## To Director of "Daho Express," Government Organ of Dahomey

PYONGYANG, Oct. 8 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on September 19 the Director of the "Daho Express," the government organ of Dahomey, on a visit to our country and had a friendly talk with him.

The "Daho Express" published on October 2 and 3 the full text of the talk of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Director of this newspaper, carrying a portrait of the leader in place of honour, according to a report from Cotonou.

The paper carried the full text of the talk of the respected and beloved leader under the heading "The Future of the Third World Belongs to Itself."

All papers here today dedicate their first and second pages to the full text of the talk of the respected and beloved leader.

Follows the full text of the talk:

I feel grateful for your visit to our country and your attendance at the celebrations of the founding of our Republic. You added lustre to our red-letter day by attending our national holiday celebrations.

You have extensively carried on the work of introducing and propagandizing our country since you returned home from the visit to our country last year. You have visited our country again this time to render positive support and encouragement to our people in their just struggle. I express thanks to you for this.

You asked many questions, about which I would like to tell from now.

First of all, I will briefly tell about the problem of the development of relations between Korea and Dahomey and the problem of the unity of the third world countries.

The peoples of Korea and Dahomey have supported and cooperated with each other and established friendly relations in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for defense of sovereignty.

Particularly, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Military Revolutionary Government of Dahomey in February, 1973 marked an epochal event in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

Since the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Dahomey, the Government and people of Dahomey have more actively supported our people's cause of national reunification. Dahomey is actively supporting the draft resolution of our side on the Korean issue at the current U.N. General Assembly Session.

We feel great satisfaction with this. We ask you to convey our warm thanks to the Head of State, Foreign Minister and other government dignitaries of your country upon returning home.

As you said, there are a lot of things yet to be done for further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Dahomey.

It is necessary, first of all, for the peoples of Korea and Dahomey more closely to support and cooperate with each other politically, I think.

Both the peoples of our two countries are the peoples who had been oppressed and exploited by the imperialists in the past and the peoples who are today struggling to build a new society with a common goal. For the commonness of their position in the past days and the identity of their fighting goal at present, the peoples of our two countries can mutually support and closely cooperate on the principles of genuine equality and reciprocity.

The peoples of our two countries should make frequent, mutual visits, extensively swap each other's valuable experiences and actively support and encourage each other in their just cause in the future. This will enable us to deepen mutual understanding and further strengthen friendship.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will always render positive support and encouragement to the Dahomey people in their just struggle for building a new life.

It is necessary for the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Dahomey to effect actively economic and technical cooperation along with political support and encouragement to each other.

It is of weighty significance in strengthening friendship among nations to strengthen economic and technical cooperation. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will actively strive in the future to strengthen economic and technical cooperation with the Republic of Dahomey.

To strengthen economic interchange and technical cooperation among the third world countries, once oppressed and exploited, on the principle of filling each other's needs is an important guarantee for rapidly developing the economy of their respective countries without the help of big powers and building rich and powerful, sovereign and independent countries. The third world countries should not only politically unite, but also closely cooperate in all domains of economy, technology and culture.

Though the imperialists and colonialists were compelled by the pressure and struggle of the people to recognize the national independence of many countries, their wild ambition remains unchanged. They are scheming to subjugate the new-born independent countries again through their neo-colonialist policy.

As you know through experience, the imperialists and colonialists frequently resort to the subversive activities to subjugate the new-born independent countries again. Under such condition, the third world countries should strengthen the militant unity and cooperation to consolidate the already won national independence and achieve the prosperity of their respective countries at an early date. In order to consolidate the already won national independence and speedily achieve the prosperity of their respective countries, it is very important for the third world countries to strengthen economic and technical cooperation and interchange between them.

Each of the third world countries has good experiences and several kinds of techniques which can be exchanged between them.

As we said some time ago when we met Peruvian journalists, we may learn the technique of fish processing from Peru, for the technique of fish processing is developed in Peru. We think we may learn good experiences and techniques from Dahomey, too.

Our country also has good experiences and techniques which may be passed on to other countries. Experience in irrigation can be cited as an instance. The irrigation of agriculture has been done well in our country. We are greatly proud of it. We can pass on our experiences in irrigation to the third world countries.

There are now one hundred and more countries belonging to the third world. Granted that each of these countries passes on one good experience and technique, it will amount to more than one hundred good experiences and techniques. The third world countries will be able to solve big problems with the mutual exchange of them alone. Now the third world countries rely upon big powers mainly in two respects. One is to borrow funds from big powers and the other is to introduce technique. If the third world countries strengthen economic and technical cooperation, teaching what one knows to the other and giving what one has to the other, they will be able to achieve the prosperity of their respective countries without relying upon big powers.

The experiences of our country show that there is nothing impossible when the people unite and pool their strength.

The situation of our country after the war was very difficult. Due to the war, everything in our country was reduced to ashes. Under such condition the people could not subsist unless they pooled their strength. Therefore, we decided to embark upon cooperativisation in the countryside though the industrialization of the country was not yet realized. Agricultural cooperatives in our country were organised first with poor peasants who had been hard up. Though there were no modern machines, great strength was produced when the peasants united and the advantages of the cooperative economy made themselves felt clearly. In the irrigation of agriculture, too, we carried it out by pooling the strength of the peasants.

Of course, this is an experience of a country, our country. But, I think, it is an experience applicable on a world-wide scale that the people who are poor can display big strength and do a big job once they pool their strength.

If the third world countries unite and pool strength with each other, they can do a big job and speedily develop the economy, culture, science and technology in their countries.

The third world countries should not confine themselves only to the struggle for protecting their resources but build rich and powerful countries at an early date by strengthening economic and technical cooperation. In the past a few big powers lorded it over the world. But now the third world people should be the masters of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea takes it as an important principle in its foreign policy to unite with the third world countries and strengthen economic and technical cooperation with them.

The Government of our Republic and the Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, actively strive to unite with the third world people and strengthen economic and technical cooperation with them, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Now I will give you a brief account of our stand toward the African peoples struggling for their liberation.

Today the fierce struggle of the peoples for making a final sweep of all the remnants of colonialism and building a new society beneath the banner of independence is going on on the African Continent. The peoples of many African countries who had groaned under the oppression by imperialism and colonialism in the past have already won independence and embarked upon the road of independent development. Having emerged on the international arena, they are playing an important role.

In particular, the national liberation struggle for breaking the chains of colonialism and achieving national independence is now gaining momentum as never before on the African Continent. The peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola have dealt decisive blows at the Portuguese colonialists and won great victory through their protracted armed struggle.

The system of colonial rule of imperialism is finally crumbling on the African Continent in face of the fierce national liberation struggle of the African people. Through this struggle the African people are becoming more awakened as the days go by and growing into great revolutionary forces.

The struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism is a just struggle for achieving the national independence and building a new society by freeing themselves from the yoke of imperialism and a sacred struggle for cutting the last life-line of imperialism and colonialism. The just liberation struggle of the African people greatly contributes to the fulfilment of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause in the world today.

We are firmly convinced that the African people will certainly build an Africa free from imperialism and colonialism, a free and prosperous new Africa by firmly uniting and waging a vigorous struggle under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard it as an important principle of their foreign policy and a lofty internationalist duty to support and encourage the struggle of the people for freedom and liberation.

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, resolutely support the struggle of the African people to win the national independence, sweep away the left-overs of colonialism and achieve the independent development of their countries and express firm, militant solidarity with them.

You asked me to tell about the *Juche* idea, the factor of the brilliant successes made by our people in socialist construction. As quite many articles about the *Juche* idea written by us have already been published, I think there is no need to talk at length about it.

As you rightly pointed out, the *Juche* idea is the decisive factor which has enabled our people to register brilliant successes in the struggle for building a new life.

The *Juche* idea is the guiding idea of the Korean revolution and the immovable guiding principle for the struggle of our people for building socialism and communism. All the lines and policies of our Party originate from the *Juche* idea and embody it. By firmly arming themselves with the *Juche* idea and struggling with the *Juche* idea as the only guiding principle have our people been able to liquidate the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule and century-old backwardness and bring about great socio-economic changes in a very short historical period.

The *Juche* idea is an idea that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

The masters of revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the working people. Only through their own struggle can the masses of the working people overthrow the aggressors and oppressors, win freedom and liberation and build a bountiful and cultured new life.

The masses of the working people have the capacity for transforming nature and society. It is the masses of the working people who conquer nature and create material wealth and it is also they who overthrow the old society and build a new society. No one in the world is stronger and wiser than the masses of the working people.

The revolutionary struggle and constructive work are a struggle of the masses of the working people for enjoying an independent and creative life as the true master of nature and society, freed from all manner of subjugation, and a work of the masses of the working people for hewing out their destiny. When the masses of the working people rise in the struggle for hewing out their destiny with the consciousness of the master of revolution can they display inexhaustible wisdom and creativeness and advance the revolution and construction at an immensely fast pace. This is the very reason why the *Juche* idea demanding of the masses of the working people to participate in the revolution and construction in a way worthy of the master, conscious of being the master of revolution, is the motive force powerfully propelling the struggle of our people for the building of a new life and a guiding principle firmly guaranteeing all the victories of our people.

You asked me how the *Juche* idea is embodied in socialist construction. I will tell you briefly about it.

The important question in embodying the *Juche* idea is to carry through the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

It is the ideology and consciousness of people that governs all their activities. Therefore, the question of guiding the masses of the working people to take part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in a way worthy of the master, conscious of being the master of revolution, in other words, the question of establishing *Juche* in ideology, should be solved, first of all, to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses of the working people in socialist construction.

Our Party has directed and is directing the first and foremost attention to firmly arming the masses of the working people with the *Juche* idea and guiding them to participate in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work as the master, firmly maintaining the stand of *Juche*.

The people of each country should have an independent power and firmly adhere to independence in politics to become the genuine master of their destiny. It is quite right for the Head of State of your country to stress political independence, I think. The people of each country should decide all the lines and policies in conformity with the interests of the revolution of their country and its specific conditions. A power which acts under the pressure or on the orders of others cannot be regarded as a power assuming responsibility for the destiny of its people and a country devoid of independence in politics cannot be regarded, in fact, as an independent, sovereign state.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic develop the political relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and firmly adhere to the principle of solving all the questions arising in socialist construction in conformity with the interests of our people and the specific conditions of our country, in accordance with our own view. In drawing on the experiences of other countries, too, we maintain the principle of choosing only those conforming to the interests of our revolution and our people and accepting them to suit the specific conditions of our country. In other words, we adhere to the principle of chewing everything and swallowing it, if it suits our taste and spewing it, if it does not suit it.

Along with political independence, it is important likewise to maintain self-sustenance in economy. Economy is the material basis of social life. To have full political independence, it is imperative to become self-sustaining in economy, and to achieve economic self-sustenance, it is necessary to build a national economy developed in a diversified way, with its own solid raw material base and equipped with modern technique. We have turned our country, once a backward colonial agrarian country, into a socialist industrial state with a solid foundation of an independent economy in a very short period of time by carrying through the line of building an independent economy for constructing an economy with which we can manage by ourselves the economic life of the country and people with our own resources and technique and with the labour of our people.

Self-defence in national defence is an indispensable demand of an independent and sovereign state. A country destitute of self-defensive defence power capable of defending the sovereignty of the country and the security of the people from the imperialists' aggression cannot be called a completely independent and sovereign state. We have built impregnable defences capable of reliably defending the security and sovereignty of the country by firmly maintaining the line of self-defence in national defence and waging a vigorous struggle for turning the People's Army into a cadre army, modernizing it, placing all the people under arms and turning the whole country into a fortress.

The countries liberated from the colonial yoke must not fail to firmly maintain the lines of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, if they are to build an independent and sovereign state. Otherwise, they might again be subjugated by the imperialists. This is clearly borne out by the realities of the northern and southern halves of our country which are going along different roads, divided into the two.

South Korea which has followed a road of dependence upon outside forces, not a road of independence, has been completely subjugated by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

South Korea which receives a large amount of "aid" from the U.S. imperialists is now under debts of 6,000,000,000-7,000,000,000 dollars to other countries. It cannot help being dependent on the imperialists with those stupendous debts. If the U.S. imperialists stop giving money, south Korea is in no position even to maintain the army now. It is for this reason that the south Korean authorities are begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea.

How can this south Korea be called an independent state? It is a "state" in name only, but, in actuality, it is not a state. South Korea is a military base and a commodity market of foreign countries and a dependent "state" caught in the noose of neo-colonialism.

As there is no independent national economy in south Korea the people's living is very difficult. In south Korea there are millions of jobless people and the overwhelming majority of the people are going in rags and hungry. According to south Koreans, south Korean society is a society where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer." This means that a few wealthy people live better and better, whereas the poor, the overwhelming majority of the people, are being further impoverished. How can we say that the south Korean authorities who are subjecting the people to misery have national conscience?

Unlike south Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which holds fast to the line of independence is a proud independent state with complete political independence, independent national economy and self-defensive defence capacities. Our country which has the solid foundation of an independent national economy owes nothing to anyone. You may know well as you visited our country twice that in our country there are no "rich people getting richer or poor people poorer." In our country the entire people are equally well off and everyone works to the best of his ability, studies free of charge and enjoys the benefits of free medical service without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

The diametrically different realities of the northern and southern halves of our country are attributable to the different policies pursued by the north and the south. The reality of our country shows that if the newly independent countries take the road of relying on outside forces, they may be subjugated again to the imperialists and if they advance along the road of independence, they can defend independence and achieve national prosperity. In order to ensure the independent development of their countries without falling into the trap of neo-colonialism, the peoples of the third world countries must firmly adhere to the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence.

We can say that the history of the glorious revolutionary struggle waged by our people under the leadership of our Party was the course of the struggle for establishing *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence. The correctness of the *Juche* idea and its great vitality have already been clearly proved through the revolutionary practice of our people.

As they have achieved great successes in the socialist construction by embodying the *Juche* idea in the past, our Party and people will more vigorously push ahead with the building of socialism and communism in our country by thoroughly embodying the *Juche* idea in the future, too.

Now, let me say briefly about the question of the reunification of our country.

The reunification of the divided country is the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people and their urgent task which brooks no further delay. The entire people in the northern and southern halves of our country eagerly desire as one the reunification of the country and are vigorously struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of national reunification is already known widely to the world. We hold that the question of national reunification should be solved independently by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way on the democratic principle without any interference of outside forces. This is the firm stand which the Government of our Republic consistently adheres to in the struggle for national reunification.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, first of all, an end must be put to all manner of outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have been occupying south Korea by force of arms for nearly 30 years up to date since the liberation of our country from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of our country. This is the basic obstacle to the reunification of our country and the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation. It is the prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea wearing the "U.N. forces" berets out of south Korea and put an end to the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of our country.

The outside force which is meddling, together with U.S. imperialism, in the internal affairs of our country is the Japanese militarists. With the aim to reduce south Korea to their commodity market and colony the Japanese militarists are zealously following the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy and viciously scheming to reinvade our country. Therefore, in order to achieve the independent reunification of Korea, we must drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and, at the same time, thoroughly smash the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea.

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President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Pan-African Youth Movement. (KCNA Radiophoto)

# President KIM IL SUNG

## Receives Delegation of Pan-African Youth Movement

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience to the delegation of the Pan-African Youth Movement on a visit to our country on October 2.

Present there were Jenerali Twaha Khalfan Ulinwengu and Etoka Beka Patrick Albert, deputy general secretaries of the Pan-African Youth Movement.

On hand were personages concerned Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Kim Gil Hyon.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, saying that the visit of the delegation of the Pan-African Youth Movement to our country is of weighty significance in strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and African youth.

The leader said that the present time is an era when the old forces are on the decline and the new emerging forces grow, it has been proved that the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which were oppressed and exploited in the past, are able to build a new life by their own efforts, and the time has come when these countries flourish, and stressed that for a rapid development of the third world countries it is very important for them to smash the plots of the imperialists to split and weaken the new emerging forces, unite ever closer politically and, furthermore, strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchange good experiences.

Saying that it is particularly important for the youth of the third world countries to strengthen unity, cooperate with each other and exchange excellent experiences gained in the youth movement, the leader laid stress on expanding the interchange among the youth.

Extending sincere thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, for granting an audience to them, the guests spoke of the deep impressions they got during their stay in Korea.

The guests said they were deeply moved to see in Korea with their own eyes the shining achievements made by the Korean people in a short period under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader. The history of the Korean people is directly linked with the glorious history of His Excellency President, they noted. They said that His Excellency great President had waged a struggle, forgetting sleep and rest, for the revolution and construction of the country and therefore the entire youth of Africa pay loftiest regards to His Excellency President.

Saying that the bonds of friendship between the Korean youth and the African youth fostered by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, would further be consolidated and developed in the future, the guests stated that they would unite and always stand firm on the side of the cause which His Excellency President is carrying on.

Asking the guests to convey his warm greetings to the members of the Pan-African Youth Movement when they return home, the leader said that we should strive together to strengthen the bonds of unity of the third world countries, develop the new emerging forces and create a new world.

Expressing deep thanks to the leader for his instructive, very valuable words, the guests sincerely wished His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, good health and a long life and the Korean people and youth greater successes in their work.

# President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

### Director of Publishing House "Voluntad" of Ecuador

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience on Oct. 9 to Umberto Oritis, Director of the Publishing House "Voluntad" of Ecuador, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned Kim Gil Hyon and Choe Yong Gun.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guest to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest said that he had come to Korea from a faraway country to extend greetings to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution. He said that he would remember in his whole life the day when he had the audience of the leader.

Today the people of the whole world are with the great Korean people and with Marshal Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed brilliant commander, the guest noted, and said: The *Juche* idea founded by the leader is an idea which all the independent nations throughout the world should adhere to.

As they are guided by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the guest noted, the Korean people are leading a happy life as it is now, have built on debris Korea as we see today, rising up like immortals, and wrought miracles in industry, agriculture and all other fields.

Korea must be reunified without fail and it is the legitimate right of the great Korean people to reunify the divided country, the guest said.

The leader spoke about the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country and the struggle of our people for the reunification of the country and expressed thanks to the guest for rendering active support and encouragement through publications to the just cause of the Korean people for reunifying the divided country independently. Let us struggle jointly against imperialism and for defending independence, the leader said.

The guest expressed thanks to the leader for giving precious words and sincerely wished the Marshal good health and a long life for the eternal happiness of the fraternal Korean people.

The leader arranged a luncheon on Oct. 9 for the guest.

### Chief of Press & Archives Section of Presidential Office of Dahomey

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience on Oct. 12 to Estache Prundencio, Chief of the Press and Archives Section of the Presidential Office of the Republic of Dahomey, on a visit to our country.

Present there were Choe Jung Guk and Kim Gil Hyon, personages concerned.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guest to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Saying that he deemed it a great honour to have the audience of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and the sagacious leader, the guest courteously conveyed the warm greetings of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Republic of Dahomey, to the leader.

The guest said that he had studied the *Juche* idea from several years ago. During my current visit to Korea, he noted, I saw with my own eyes the reality in which the *Juche* idea has been embodied. Korea owes her shining successes as we see today in all fields to the *Juche* idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, he stressed.

The leader expressed thanks to the guest for having brought with him the greetings of the President of the Republic of Dahomey and asked the guest to convey, back home, fraternal and friendly greetings and his high appreciation of the efforts of the Head of State of the Republic of Dahomey for the building of a sovereign and independent state to General Mathieu Kerekou, Head of State of the Republic of Dahomey.

The leader said: It is a law that the old things go to ruin and new things grow and imperialism will be overthrown by the new emerging forces as the feudal forces were overthrown by the bourgeois revolution. If the new emerging forces unite and fight, they can hasten the ruin of imperialism.

Expressing deep thanks to the leader for his very rich and instructive words, the guest said: I came to Korea carrying a light weight but I will return home carrying a heavy weight, politically and morally.

Upon returning home, I will resolutely struggle in defence of the *Juche* idea and the third world revolution, the guest said.

### Japanese Trade Unions' Mission

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, granted on Oct. 12 an audience to the visiting delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions of Japan (Churitsu Roren).

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Ichikawa Makoto, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, as its head and Tateyama Toshifumi, Chairman of the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions of Japan, as its deputy head.

Also present there were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop; and Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the delegation of Sohyo and Churitsu Roren with Mr. Ichikawa Makoto, Chairman of Sohyo, as its head and Mr. Tateyama Toshifumi, Chairman of Churitsu Roren, as its deputy head and had a conversation with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation said that they were very happy to meet the great leader respected President Kim Il Sung. He said: I would like to express heartfelt thanks to the President for having shown profound solicitude for us and granting an audience to us despite the pressure of time.

The leader asked the guests to convey warm greetings to the Japanese working class and people after returning home.

The head of the delegation thanked the leader for the precious words and expressed the conviction that the just cause of the Korean people led by the leader would certainly triumph. The head of the delegation heartily wished great President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

That day the delegation presented the leader with a souvenir jointly prepared by Sohyo and Churitsu Roren with best wishes.

### JSP Women Activists' Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on Oct. 6 the delegation of women activists of the Japan Socialist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Watanabe Michiko, Member of the Central Executive Committee, and Director of the Women's Department, of the Japan Socialist Party.

Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and personages concerned Kim Gil Hyon and Ho Ryon Suk were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation of women activists of the Japan Socialist Party to our country in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

(KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

In order to put an end to the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country, the south Korean reactionaries must stop relying on the outside forces and committing the act of selling off the country and the nation. If the south Korean reactionaries had not relied upon the outside forces and had not persisted in the treacherous acts, the U.S. imperialists would have already been driven out of south Korea by the united strength of the Korean people in the north and south and the interference of the outside forces in the internal affairs of our country brought to an end long ago.

To reunify the divided country in a peaceful way on the democratic principle, the democratization of south Korean society should be realized. Thus, the democratic rights and liberties of the people should be guaranteed and all political parties, public organisations and individual personages be given freedom of political activities in south Korea.

The realisation of national reunification in a peaceful way on the democratic principle means to achieve the reunification of the country by the method of setting up a unified central government through the democratic north-south general elections in accordance with the free will of the entire Korean people in the north and south. Under the condition where the harsh fascist rule is enforced as it is today and democracy is totally trampled underfoot in south Korea, how can the south Korean people freely express their opinion and how can the democratic north-south general elections be held? The democratization of south Korean society is an important condition for reunifying the divided country by a peaceful means on the democratic principle and the most urgent demand of the south Korean people.

From the first day of the division of the country we set forth a number of reasonable proposals and tirelessly struggled to reunify the fatherland by a peaceful means on the independent and democratic principles. Thanks to the tireless and sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic, the dialogue started between the north and the south and the north-south joint statement was published in July, 1972, in which our basic stand for national reunification was clarified.

The publication of the north-south joint statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth by us, and the realization of negotiations between the north and the south were an epochal event in the struggle of our people for national reunification. Therefore, the entire Korean people in the north and south as well as the world people were greatly rejoiced over them and followed the north-south negotiations with great hope and expectation.

But, due to the treacheries of the south Korean reactionaries and their manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split, a new grave difficulty has been created on the road to national reunification. Compelled by the pressure of the general trend and the daily mounting desire of the south Korean people for reunification, the south Korean reactionaries turned up to the negotiations with us. But they showed no sincerity in the negotiations and accepted none of the reasonable proposals advanced by us. On the contrary, they resorted to the machinations to perpetuate the split of the nation and treacherous acts and further stepped up the policy of fascistization and war provocation manoeuvres behind the curtain of negotiations. As a result, no advance to speak of has been made in the negotiations between the north and the south though it started three years ago.

You asked what is the result of the north-south negotiations. Owing to the machinations of the south Korean reactionaries, the north-south negotiations have made no advance in solving the basic question for national reunification and are faced with a great difficulty. But we have gained a precious success in the course of the negotiations.

The just stand of the Government of our Republic for national reunification and the intrigues of the south Korean reactionaries obstructing national reunification have been more saliently revealed to the whole world through the course of the negotiations between the north and the south. The south Korean people and the world people have come to know more clearly who sincerely desires the reunification of the country and who seeks the division, who is a true patriot and who is a traitor in Korea.

Through the course of the negotiations between the north and the south the south Korean people have been brought further to revolutionary awakening and have courageously come out to the struggle against the south Korean reactionaries obstructing national reunification. And our people have come to enjoy support and sympathy from more and more people of the world in the struggle for national reunification.

Our people are faced as ever with great obstacles and difficulties in the struggle for national reunification. But, if the Korean people in the north and south persistently struggle in firm unity with the active support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over, the historic cause of national reunification will surely be realized.

Let me now speak about the socialist construction in our country.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic put forward the three revolutionary tasks in the socialist construction, in other words, the ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution, and are struggling to carry them out.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, we must not fail to vigorously push ahead both the struggle for occupying the ideological fortress and the struggle for occupying the material fortress. Historical experience shows that socialism and communism cannot be built successfully only through the struggle for laying the material foundation.

Our Party put up the slogan of the ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution long ago and has waged a vigorous struggle for occupying both the ideological and material fortresses.

The ideological revolution we are carrying on is a struggle to root up the outmoded ideas remaining in the minds of the people and revolutionize and working-classize the people.

We are directing great efforts to the education of the working people through the organisational life in carrying out the ideological revolution.

In our country all the working people, embraced in a certain organisation, are leading the organizational life and tempering themselves ideologically through the organisational life. The youth are taking part in the organisational life of the League of Socialist Working Youth, women in the organisational life of the Democratic Women's Union and school children in the organisational life of the Young Pioneers' Corps. And the Party members are participating in the Party organisational life, workers in the organisational life of the Trade Unions and co-operative farmers in the organisational life of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

The main thing in the organisational life is study. Now, in our country, the entire working people study hard.

What is most important in study is that all the working people firmly arm themselves with the *Juche* idea, the monolithic ideology of our Party. For successfully fulfilling the Korean revolution, all the working people should firmly arm themselves with the monolithic ideology of our Party, the *Juche* idea, which is the guiding idea of the Korean revolution. If there is within our Party a man who is not armed with the idea of our Party but has the idea of other party, such man cannot be regarded as belonging to our Party.

Today the working people of our country are all firmly armed with the *Juche* idea and closely rallied around our Party with one mind and one will.

An important question in the education of the working people is to educate all the people to love labour and treasure its fruits. Labour is a very sacred and honourable thing to create the material wealth of society. This is why we educate all the people to be fond of work and to voluntarily observe the work discipline and warmly love and actively protect the gains of socialism achieved through labour.

The technical revolution is successfully progressing along with the ideological revolution in our country today.

An important task facing the power of the working class is to completely liberate the working people freed from imperialist and capitalist oppression and exploitation even from difficult and toilsome work.

The Fifth Congress of our Party put forward the three major tasks of the technical revolution to deliver the working people from difficult and toilsome work. The three major tasks of the technical revolution put forth by our Party are to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

We have already scored great successes in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. With the wide introduction of mechanization and comprehensive mechanization in the domains of extractive industries, fisheries and timber industry where there exists more difficult and toilsome work than in any other domains, the workers have been freed from heavy labour to a considerable extent.

The technical revolution is making vigorous progress in the rural economy as well. The countryside of our country saw already long ago the completion of irrigation and also witnessed brilliant completion of its electrification. Now an energetic drive is going on to complete the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. Thrashing, milling and rice-cleaning work has long since been mechanized in the countryside of our country. This spring rice seedlings were transplanted by machines in a vast acreage of paddy fields and active preparations are now under way for harvesting with machines. Now in our countryside there are four tractors for every 100 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of arable land in the plain areas and three in the intermediary zones and mountainous areas.

With the successful progress of the rural technical revolution, farming is well done in our country every year. This year the grain output is expected to be much more than last year. Our country is self-sufficient in food and part of the grain is alloted to stock breeding for improving the people's living.

The task of the technical revolution for relieving the women of the heavy burden of household chores is also being successfully fulfilled. It cannot be said that the question of the women's emancipation was fully solved only with granting to the women the equal political rights with men. The women who hold a half of the population should not only be granted the equal rights with men but also be fully provided with every condition to actively participate in socialist construction. Only by so doing can the genuine emancipation of the women be realized and they be working-classized.

Now, in our country, great efforts are directed to the work for freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores, so they may actively participate in socialist construction and socio-political life. The state has built many creches and kindergartens everywhere in towns and rural villages, at which 3,500,000 children are brought up at the expense of the state and society. Thus, the burden of the women in bringing up their children is lessened. Along with this, the work of introducing water service in the rural villages is making headway briskly. When this work is completed, the women of our country will be relieved for good of the practice of carrying water jars on their heads.

The task of the cultural revolution is also being successfully carried out.

An eleven-year compulsory education consisting of one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education is now being enforced in our country. With the enforcement of the eleven-year compulsory education, all the members of the rising generation in our country receive complete secondary general education at the expense of the state.

We are striving to raise the level of general knowledge of all the working people above the level of the middle school graduates. We are making all the people above 40 who were denied the opportunity of learning in the past study at the working people's middle schools and acquire the knowledge of the middle school graduates. And we guide all the working people to learn more than one technique. Thus we are going to quickly enhance the technical and cultural level of our working people who were left far behind the technical civilization in the past days.

By directing great efforts to the work of training national cadres, we have reared more than 600,000 technicians and specialists, and intend to expand their ranks to 1,000,000 men in the not distant future. The goal of expanding the ranks of technicians and specialists to 1,000,000 men will be attained before long, as there are over 140 universities and colleges of all specialities now in our country, I think. We are now striving to working-classize all the working people and are planning to intelligentsialize all of them in the future. In other words, we intend to make all the working people the builders of socialism and communism possessed of a high level of cultural and technical knowledge.

We may say that to make the entire people study is the basic line of the cultural revolution in our country. Now, in fact, the entire people study in our country. We are struggling under a slogan calling upon the whole Party, the whole people and the whole army to study and the cadres are taking the lead in study. The functionaries of the Party, state and economic organs and managerial workers of factories and enterprises study for more than two hours every day after the day's work, attend a lecture Wednesday every week and make collective study half a day on Saturday. Moreover, all the cadres are in duty bound to attend school and study for a whole month every year, without leaving their workshops, to rapidly enhance their ideological, technical and cultural level. In this way we have thoroughly established the system under which the entire people study.

Such successful progress of socialist construction in our country is ascribable, above all, to the correctness of the lines and policies of our Party.

It is very important for a Party and a government to put forward a correct revolutionary line to make the people clearly look ahead into the prospect. All our people clearly see the road to be followed by them in the lines and policies laid down by our Party. The entire people of our country—the workers, peasants, working intellectuals, youth and students, and women—know well the prospect of the revolution and their task and are devoting themselves to the struggle for the implementation of the lines and policies laid down by the Party, full of the conviction of brilliant future and victory.

Another important factor of the brilliant successes made by us in the revolution and construction lies in that we dynamically push ahead with the revolution and construction by strictly relying on the masses of the working people and rousing them to action.

We put it forth as a main question to go among the people and unite with the people at all times. If one goes among the people, one learns a lot of good things from them and gains courage. We not only go among the people and learn from them, but also teach them. In this course we unite with the people and organize and mobilize them to the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work.

Now the imperialists are becoming undisguised in their subversive intrigues to overthrow the progressive regimes of the third world countries. Under this condition, it is very important for the Party and the government to strengthen unity with the masses of the people. To frustrate the subversive intrigues of the imperialists, it is necessary to firmly rally the people, while heightening vigilance against the enemy. If a state only tries to rule the people, it can not solve the problem. It must be comprehended that the word rule itself does not suit the people's power. The state should not rule the people, but unite with them.

It is the basis of the *Juche* idea advanced by us that the masses of the working people are masters of everything and they decide everything. All the problems are decided not by the "god" or a hero, but by the masses of the working people. Only when one relies on the masses of the working people and goes among them and rouses them to action can he frustrate the machinations of the imperialists and reactionaries and firmly defend the national independence and sovereignty and vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction, breaking through all obstacles and difficulties.

Let me finish here my answers to your questions.

I hope you will continue to strive to further strengthen the friendship between Korea and Dahomey in the future.

You have now become our old acquaintance, visiting our country for the second time. I am very happy to have such good friend as you in Dahomey.

You have become a propagandist for Korea. Now I am going to become a propagandist for Dahomey. Let us actively fight for the common cause, supporting each other and cooperating with each other.

I hope to meet the Head of State of Dahomey in Pyongyang for further strengthening and developing the friendly relations between our two countries. If the Head of State of your country visits Korea, our people will cordially and warmly welcome him.

Some time ago, the Togolese President paid a visit to our country and our people accorded him a very warm welcome.

Short as was the period of my meeting with the Togolese President, we deepened mutual understanding and became intimate friends during that time. I have the heads of state of many countries in Africa as my friends.

I hope that the Head of State of Dahomey also will become my friend.

I hope you will convey our wish to the Head of State of Dahomey.

# JOINT COMMUNIQUE

## Between DPR of Korea and Syrian Arab Republic

*PYONGYANG (KCNA) —A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic was made public in Pyongyang on October 4.*

*The joint communique says:*

On the invitation of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 28 to October 2, 1974, heading a Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

During his stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Hafez Al Assad, heading the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, visited factories, cooperative farms and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang and a unit of the Korean People's Army and everywhere he went he was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people. This is a clear manifestation of the high respect and deep friendship cherished by the Korean people for His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad and the Syrian people.

During the visit talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Hafez Al Assad.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff; Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong Ju, vice-Premier; Choe Jae U, vice-Premier; Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier; and personages concerned Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, Chang Jong Hwan, vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces, and Han Su Ik, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Present there on the Syrian side were Abdallah El Ahmar, deputy Secretary General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party; Mouhammad Haydar, deputy Premier for Economic Affairs; Dr. Nourallah Nourallah, Minister of State for Planning; Fowzi Kayali, Minister of Culture and National Guidance; Hussein Koweider, Minister of Labour and Public Works; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Minister of Information; Mourcel Abou Omar, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; Dr. Adib Al Daoudi, Political Advisor to the President; Major General Abdel Razzak Dardari, Military Advisor to the President; and Yassir Al Farra, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to the DPRK.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and international problems of common concern and reached an identity of views on the questions discussed.

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, informed Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, of the lines and policies adhered to by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the successes and experiences gained by the Korean people in the struggle for their implementation and the policy of national reunification and the struggle for its realization and, especially, of the persistent machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists to create "two Koreas" while obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, in collusion with the south Korean reactionaries.

Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, informed Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of the socio-economic and political successes made by the Syrian people in carrying out the decision of the Congress of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and their endeavours for increasing defence capacities and making socio-economic progress.

He also gave information on the important development of the situation in the Middle East after the October Liberation War and the Golan War waged by the Syrian Arab people and their armed forces to liberate the occupied Arab land and ensure the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and of the political activities which led to the agreement on military disengagement in Syria, the first step on the road to force the Israeli army to withdraw from all the occupied Arab land. And he gave information on the tense situation created by Israel in this region by perpetrating the aggressive machinations and provocative acts threatening world peace and security, such as continuously destroying Kuneitrah city, resorting to war blackmail and refusing its withdrawal from the occupied area even after the conclusion of the agreement on military disengagement in order to undermine the international efforts to achieve a permanent and durable peace in the region of the Middle East.

The Syrian side highly appraised the fact that the Korean people have turned their country in a short period into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy by embodying the *Juche* idea under the correct leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and hoped they will score greater successes through the vigorous "speed battle" in the battle of the grand socialist construction for fulfilling the grandiose tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and occupying a new, high eminence of socialism.

The Syrian side resolutely denounced the plots of imperialism and the south Korean puppets, its stooges, to create "two Koreas" and their most barbarous suppression of the south Korean people and expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for forcing all foreign troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, especially, the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

The Syrian side strongly demanded that the United Nations take without fail a step for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic for having highly appreciated the successes made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction and actively supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification at the United Nations and other international arena.

The Korean side highly appraised the shining achievements which the Syrian people under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad, their leader of advance, have made in the struggle for strengthening the national unity and building a new society holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and wished them still greater success in their struggle for fulfilling the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Korean side expressed admiration for the courageous and stubborn fight waged by the Syrian Arab people and their armed forces against the Israeli aggressors in the October War and in the Golan War and manifested full support and solidarity for the inviolable and legitimate right of the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate its occupied territories by all means.

The Korean side vehemently denounced Israel's aggressive provocations against Syria and other Arab countries and demanded of Israel to stop these acts and completely pull out of all the occupied Arab territories. And it considered the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people part of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement, called for the restoration of their national rights and pointed out that the Palestinian Liberation Organisation is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Syrian side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having highly appreciated the successes made by the Syrian people in the struggle for building a new society and actively supported the just cause of the Syrian people for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories.

Considering that it is an irresistible basic trend of the present time for the peoples of the third world to advance upholding independence, both sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the policy of racial discrimination and for freedom and the consolidation of national independence.

Underscoring the important bearing of the policy of non-alignment on the development of the present international situation, both sides evinced the determination to make positive efforts to strengthen solidarity among non-aligned countries.

They also stressed that all the decisions of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations held in Algeria, especially the resolution on Korea denouncing the "two Koreas" plot and calling for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be thoroughly implemented.

Both sides expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Cambodian people determined to fight resolutely till they liberate the whole territory of their country and the struggle at the new stage being waged by the Vietnamese people and Lao people after the conclusion of peace agreements.

Both sides paid attention to the situation created on the Cypriot Island and expressed the view that for the settlement of the Cypriot problem it is necessary to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, force the foreign troops to withdraw and dismantle the military base, which constitute a constant source of tension and crisis on this island and in the Near and Middle East region.

Considering that the Guinea-Bissau people's attainment of complete independence through armed struggle and the Mozambique people's winning of the agreement on independence in its wake are another great victory of the African national liberation movement, both sides warmly hailed it.

At the same time both sides declared that they would continue to actively support and encourage the peoples of Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia and other peoples in the struggle for freedom and liberation and all the African peoples fighting to consolidate the already won independence.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the expansion and development of cooperation and ties between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Arab Baath Socialist Party and expressed the readiness to make greater efforts to further develop the bilateral relations of cooperation and enrich their contents.

And they stressed the necessity to expand the consultations and meeting between representatives of the two countries at various levels to keep developing the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has marked an epochal event in deepening and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Syrian peoples and gone a long way toward strengthening the solidarity among the peoples of the third world.

President Hafez Al Assad expressed profound thanks to President Kim Il Sung for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Hafez Al Assad kindly invited President Kim Il Sung to pay a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

This invitation was accepted with thanks and it was decided to fix the date of the visit in the future.

# DPRK Delegation to 61st IPU Meet Winds Up Activities, Returns Home

The parliamentary delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Tokyo on Sep. 29 by air to attend the 61st general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and left Japan by air on Oct. 18 after successfully carrying out its mission. Many Korean compatriots here and goodminded Japanese people gathered at the airport to see off the delegation warmly.

Through all its activities the delegation demonstrated to the full the correctness of the principled and independent foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government and their line of independent and peaceful reunification of the country which embodies the immortal *Juche* idea founded by the great leader of the revolution, President Kim Il Sung.

The whole course of the general meeting strikingly showed how high the international position of the DPRK led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung was.

Hong Gi Mun, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the head of the delegation of the DPRK parliamentary group exposed at the third-day plenary session of the general meeting on Oct. 3 that there were no pretexts the U.S. imperialists could use to prolong their stay in south Korea.

Delegate Yun Gi Bok asserted at the second-day session that the most important point for the reunification of Korea was, needless to say, for the Korean people to solve independently through their own efforts the question of reunification, an internal affair of the Korean nation itself, without allowing the interference of any outside forces.

Delegate Son Song Pil exposed at the fifth-day session the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to interfere in the Korea's internal affairs.

Other delegates also took the rostrum.

The 61st general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union that opened on Oct. 2 in the Japanese Diet Building in Tokyo with the participation of the delegation of the parliamentary group of the DPRK closed on Oct. 11 after concluding its work.

During its visit to Japan, the delegation of the DPRK parliamentary group took time from its tight schedules to meet with representatives of Japanese political parties and public organizations and noted personages in order to deepen friendship with the Japanese people and met with Korean residents in Japan in order to enable them to feel more deeply the national honour and pride of being overseas citizens of the DPRK which is developing with each passing day under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

On Sep. 30, head of the delegation Hong Gi Mun received Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, who paid a courtesy call on him.

He also received Kuno Chuji, Chairman, and Antaka Tsunehiko, General Secretary, of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, who paid a courtesy visit to him on Oct. 1.

Deputy head Kim Yong Nam met in Tokyo on Oct. 1 Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan.

He met also Miyamoto Kenji, Chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the Japan Communist Party on Oct 2.

He met Japanese pressmen and foreign correspondents during his stay in Japan.

Delegate Kim Gwan Sop received between Oct. 2 and 7 prominent Japanese figures—professors at the Kanto Gakuin University, representative of study group of the *Juche* idea in various parts of Japan; Yoshimura, Director of the "Sanseido" Publishing House; Hirano Yoshitaro, Chairman of the Japan Peace Committee; Iwai Akira, representative member of the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange; leading functionaries of the Japan-Korea Association for Cultural Exchange; Ozaki Susumu, Director of the International Liaison Council of Lawyers of Japan, and other Japanese lawyers; Takagi Takeo, Director of the Japan-Korea Association of Cultural Exchange; Shibata Masatoshi, Director of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; Aoyama Yoshimichi, Chief Secretary of the National Council for Friendship and Normalization of Relations between Japan and Korea and had friendly conversations with them.

On Oct. 8, head delegate Hong Gi Mun paid a courtesy call on Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

The delegation arranged a grand banquet on the evening of Oct. 9 in Tokyo in honour of foreign delegates and personages of various circles in Japan.

The banquet was attended by delegates of 38 countries from the Asian, African, Latin American and European regions and personages of various circles of Japan, over 1,200 in all.

Present there were head of the delegation Hong Gi Mun and all the members of the delegation.

Also present were Han Duk Su, Chairman, and Li Jin Gyu, Hong Bong Su and Pak Jae Ro, vice-Chairmen, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

On the same evening, head of the delegation Hong Gi Mun and members of the delegation of the parliamentary group of the DPRK attended banquets arranged by the ambassadors of various countries to Japan in honour of the attendants of the 61st general meeting of the IPU.

That day, Kim Yong Nam, deputy head of the delegation, paid a courtesy call on Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and had a friendly conversation with him.

Consultations were held on Oct. 11 between the DPRK delegates and the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Delegate Yun Gi Bok on Oct. 12 paid a courtesy call on Hirooka Tomoo, Director of the "Asahi Shimbun" Company.

"National Symposium on *Juche* Idea" was held in the Tokyo Kaikan Hall on Oct. 13 with over 600 attendants. The DPRK delegation was invited there and head delegate Hong Gi Mun made a congraturatory speech.

Deputy head delegate Kim Yong Nam and other delegates were invited on Oct. 14 to a reception arranged by the Afro-Asian Affairs Institute of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party.

The DPRK delegation attended on Oct. 14 a luncheon given by the Mayor of Yokohama City, Asukata Ichio.

At their meetings, Japanese public figures of all circles unanimously expressed boundless respect and adoration for the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and expressed their resolution to develop friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

The DPRK delegation also visited, with Chairman Han Duk Su as the guide, Chongryun headquarters in various prefectures including the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters and many Korean schools as well as Korean University, the Tokyo Korean Senior and Middle School and the First Korean Middle and Primary School. It also inspected organizations under Chongryun's wing including Choson Sinbo-sa (Korean Newspaper Company).

Prior to returning to the fatherland, the delegation was given a grand see-off meeting on Oct. 16 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Center under the co-sponsorship of the Tokyo Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryun and the Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan.

Chairman Han Duk Su was present there, accompanied by vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Jong Jae Pil, Hong Bong Su and Pak Jae Ro, and department chiefs of the CSC of Chongryun and responsible functionaries of organizations affiliated with Chongryun.

Over 1,000 compatriots in the Kanto areas participated there.

As a result that our delegation staged shining activities more Japanese came to understand the DPRK and, in particular, came to support the 5-point program for the reunification of the fatherland. Koreans here also are arising more vigorously in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Needless to say, the activities of the DPRK delegation to IPU made a great contribution toward strengthening international solidarity and developing the patriotic work of Chongryun for the independeht, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Over 1,200 guests including 38 countries attended a grand reception on Oct. 9 evening at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo held by the DPRK delegation to 61st Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting.

## Deputy Head Kim Yong Nam Discloses

### Murderous Torture of Pak Clique at 61st IPU General Meet

The third day meeting (Oct. 5) of the plenary session of the 61st general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union discussed the third item on the agenda "On the Question of Torture in the World."

Kim Yong Nam, deputy head of the delegation of our country, spoke at the meeting.

Pointing out that the abolishment of torture in the world is a common figting task of the peoples of all countries who treasure justice, human dignity and democracy, he exposed to the full the most inhuman torture perpetrated in south Korea.

He called attention to the fact that in south Korea where an "extraordinary martial law" has been in force in addition to the "state of emergency" and "emergency measures" proclaimed following the establishment of the "revitalized system," all the political activities of people are banned and the people who aspire after freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country are openly persecuted and punished by an inhuman method.

He said:

Right after the announcement of the July 4 north-south joint statement in 1972, the south Korean authorities bestially tortured and executed ex-"national assemblyman" Kim Gyu Nam, Dr. and Prof. Pak Dae In and other patriots for the mere reason that they advocated the democratization of south Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country. After the fabrication of the "October revitalization" in 1972, they arrested and imprisoned right and left patriotic youth, students and personages of various strata who rose against it, referred them to the military tribunal and punished and are pimishing them en masse. To impose groundless charges upon these people, they are applying all sorts of inhuman torture and harsh punishment, such as electric torture, water torture, fire torture, narcotic torture, gimlet torture and no-sleep torture.

It was said that student Li Gang Chol, after being put to electric torture for 20 days in an underground room of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," "admitted" the indictment cooked up by it, student Li Jong Nam, unable to endure harsh torture, wrote a "statement" as he was ordered to write and Li Gun Song was beaten so hard that he could not move before he was taken to the "Central Intelligence Agency" and thereafter he could not speak in a normal mental state.

Committed in the torture rooms in Seoul are such criminal acts as conducting hair-raising operations on those who do not yield to torture to erase the traces of torture and make them die one or two months later.

The south Korean authorities come first in the world in "modernizing" torture and terrorism—devising an automatic apparatus beating "the accuse" continuously and locking them up into the prison ward together with serpents.

In the period from October to December 1973, alone, they rounded up hundreds of patriotic students, and took away 15 of them, saying that they would be "enrolled" in the "ROK army." But three of these students were killed by electric torture and the rest beaten to death. In February last, they put more than 100 students of Yonse University to savage torture, killing one of them, and sentenced many other students to penal servitude. A student of Rihwa Women's University was stripped naked, beaten, raped and murdered for the reason that she refused to tell where her lover looked for by police was. They are torturing not only arrested students but are indiscriminately detaining and torturing family members and friends of the arrested and even those who lived with them in the same lodging houses.

"Jinghis Khan cooking" is the favourite method of torture employed by the south Korean authorities—hanging people head over heels and burning fire beneath till they "confess" to something. Noted opposition figures Chang Jun Ha and Paek Gi Wan, sponsors of the "one million signature campaign for constitutional revision" in January last, were also put to this torture.

The south Korean authorities put Korean student in Japan So Sung to electric and water tortures and to other indescribably brutal tortures, inflicting serious burns all over his body and depriving him of his eyelid. He thus became crippled for life. With his ears burnt down he cannot put on his glasses and with his fingers adhered to each other he cannot but leave foot print instead of finger print.

This tyranny is something unprecedented in the world. This makes even all the preceding tyrants blush. They spirited the former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung from Japan in broad daylight and kept him under house arrest for more than one year and brought him before the court by bringing various false charges against him. They court-martialled the former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and imposed penalty upon him and branded Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun and Pastor Pak Hyong Gyu and other religionists as communists and imposed heavy penalties upon them. They arrested and detained patriotic poet Kim Ji Ha and other men of culture and the press and numerous other personages and referred them to trials and "sentenced" Japanese Hayakawa and Tachikawa to 20 years in prison bringing false charges against them in wanton violation of the international law and international practice.

The International Amnesty Organization in a report of its survey committee on south Korea pointed out that evidences of tortures which have been mentioned above are not an exaggeration but are true.

In south Korea today numerous patriots and people are made victims of most savage tortures and severest punishment for the mere reason that thay called for democratic freedom and the peaceful reunification of the country.

We demand that an end should be put to all tortures and tyranny in south Korea and all the arrested and detained patriots and students and personages of all walks of life and guiltless people be released at once and human rights and democracy be guaranteed to them and they should be left to discuss freely peaceful reunification of the country and conduct political activities in south Korea.

Delegates of such socialist countries as Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and delegates of the Sudan and many other third world countries referred to the brutal tortures and suppression of people of south Korea and demanded that all acts of infringing upon human rights be stopped at once and the illegally arrested and detained patriots and democratic figures released immediately.

That day the south Korean "delegate," driven to bay, hurled groundless slanders and calumnies at our Republic and at our delegation to save his face. The south Korean "delegate" began letting loose "anti-communist" jargon only to be repeatedly warned to stop it by Yor Arof Aik, head of the Sudanese delegation who was presiding over the session that day. His speech interrupted by the serious warnings became a laughingstock of the audience for its sheer lies and brigandish logic.

## Deputy Head Li Gye Baek Delivers

### On Middle East Problem

Li Gye Baek, deputy head of the delegation, spoke at the fourth-day session that the Korean people will struggle to frustrate the aggressors shoulder to shoulder with the Arab peoples.

He said in part:

As everyone knows, it is entirely owing to the aggressive machinations of the imperialists and Israel under their instigation that Middle East problem has remained unsolved uptill today, in spite of the unanimous expectation of the Arab peoples and the peoples in other parts of the world.

It is natural for the Palestinian people to fight against the aggressors in an effort to restore their legitimate rights.

As long as Israel continues its aggressive moves and keeps the occupied Arab territory at the instigation by imperialism, the Arab peoples reserve their legitimate right to struggle to regain the usurped territory and defend their national dignity. This right fully accords with the principles of the accepted international law.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, true to its independent and principled foreign policy, regards it as its bounden internationalist duty to support the struggle of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries for national liberation and freedom.

A proper settlement of the Middle East question requires among others the termination of aggression and intervention in this region by the United States and the Zionists.

Israel must unconditionally withdraw from all the occupied Arab territory and the Palestinian people must be guaranteed their legitimate right to a free life in their own country.

We also strongly demand that Israel should stop its present provocation against Lebanon and halt immediately all its criminal acts being committed in the occupied areas.

The people of Korea will fight vigorously in the future, too, as in the past, in firm unity with the Arab peoples, to make the foreign aggressors withdraw form Korea and Arab, to achieve territorial integrity and reunification and to create a new life of prosperity.

# Anti-Fascism, Democratization Struggle Spreads across S. Korea

## "Revise Constitution!" "Release Arrested Students and Personages!" "Guarantee Freedom of Speech!"

### *Student Struggle Continues in Seoul*

*The struggle of students and people of various segments against fascism and for democracy is gaining momentum in south Korea according to reports from south Korea.*

*Students are persistently waging every day the righteous struggle under the slogans "Revise the Constitution!" "Release the Arrested Students and Personages!" "Guarantee the Freedom of Speech!" and "Build True National Economy!"*

*Their determination is unshakable and their fighting spirit is mounting higher with each passing day, in defiance of the harsh suppression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits.*

**Patriotic students of Koryo University in Seoul braved on Oct. 11 puppet police bandits' tear gas to stage demonstrations demanding the release of illegally arrested students.**

The corps of students council chairmen of the 11 colleges under **Seoul University** rose on September 26, holding the banner of the righteous struggle against fascism and for democracy. They gathered at the main meeting hall of the university and had an earnest discussion for 3 hours and a half from 5 p.m. on the question of rescuing the patriotic students put behind prison bars.

At the meeting, they bitterly denounced the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits in harshly sealing up all the democratic activities and frantically persecuting and suppressing progressive students while hastening the militarization and fascistization of schools. They decided to strongly demand, through the university authorities, the puppet clique allow them to launch a signature campaign for the release of the detained students.

More than 100 students of **"Hanguk Theological College"** in Seoul staged a torchlight demonstration on the campus on the night of Sep. 27.

They marched shoulder to shoulder with each other holding high torchlights and chanting "Release detained students!" and other slogans, thus demonstrating their unbending fighting spirit.

Students of **the dental college of Seoul University** on Oct. 2 held a meeting demanding the release of imprisoned students and launched a signature campaign.

The students gathered in a lecture room with burning hatred for the Pak Jung Hi gangsters.

Expressing surging indignation at the fascist crime of the puppet clique in refusing their just demand for the freedom of the signature campaign and money-collecting movement for the release of the imprisoned colleagues, the students manifested the firm determination to push through their demand.

Over 3,000 students of **Yonse University** in Seoul gathered in an open-air theatre on Oct. 4 for a general meeting of students and made public a purport containing their demands and views.

In the purport they strongly demanded the resignation of the president of the university, the reorganization of the university board of directors and the freedom of students' democratic activities, opposing the suppression of campus by the puppet clique and their lackeys and their forcible and unilateral campus management.

More than 1,000 students of the university held an emergency students meeting in the students hall on the morning of Oct. 5.

At the meeting, the students also formed a measure committee with representatives of the students of the colleges to further expand and strengthen the struggle and started a signature campaign demanding the resignation of the president.

The students were determined not to stop their struggle before their just demands are met. They decided to enter such "extreme actions" as boycott of classes, if the university authorities failed to meet their demands by noon that day.

The students of **Kyonghui University** in Seoul rose in a righteous struggle Oct. 5. More than 400 students of the university at the end of campus sports games held a meeting at 5 in the afternoon and adopted a resolution opposing the fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demanding campus democracy.

In the resolution they strongly demanded an end to the illegal interference by the puppet clique in campus and guarantee of the freedom of the democratic activities of the students.

After concluding the meeting they held a campus demonstration shouting powerful slogans for campus democracy and so forth.

The students of the university entered a 48 hour hunger strike after the demonstration.

The students of **the commercial college of Seoul University** held a meeting in the auditorium of the college on the morning of Oct. 10, at which they adopted a statement sharply condemning the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' brutal suppression and demanding they immediately release the arrested students and democratic figures and guarantee democratic liberties and rights and a resolution evincing their determination to fight to the end for this.

Over 2,000 students of **Songgyungwan University** in Seoul boycotted the classes and held on the morning of Oct. 10 an indignation meeting denouncing the fascistization of school and the students of **Methodist Theological College** held a meeting on Oct. 8 demanding the release of the arrested students and public figures.

The students of **Koryo University** in Seoul vigorously waged a massive struggle on Oct. 10 and 11.

Upwards of 1,000 students of the university on the morning of the 10th held a meeting demanding the release of the imprisoned students and public figures, condemned with bitter resentment the bestial barbarity of the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen and published a save-the-nation declaration in the name of the general student council of the university.

In the declaration, they said:

"The 'revitalised' system, the specimen of downtrodden democracy, which is the cause of international isolation and internal unrest, must be brought to an end with its horrible record of repression.

"We 8,000 students of Koryo University condemn, in the name of the nation, all the intrigues going against the trend of history, and resolved to sprinkle our blood of justice on the altar of freedom and democracy and hereby declare this."

At the meeting, the students adopted a resolution of four-point demands which included: "Release the arrested students and arrested figures!" "End to surveillance over campus!" "Guarantee freedom of speech!" and surged on to the campus and waged a demonstration with a streamer reading "Revise the Constitution!" stirring up their fighting spirit.

They waged fierce stone battles five times with over 300 heavily armed police bandits who rushed to the scene, knocking down 10 of the puppet police.

On the 11th, more than 1,500 students of the university held an indignation meeting and issued again a save-the-nation declaration denouncing the fascist dictatorship and the students who spoke in support of it said that they "are convinced that democratic reforms are the only short cut to tide over the difficulties."

That day, too, the students waged a fierce battle with the puppet police with the campus gate in between.

The general student council of the university published their third "declaration of conscience."

The fascist clique issued to the university a closure order as from Oct. 12.

Upwards of 100 students of Seoul **Methodist Theological College** held on the same day a meeting denouncing the crimes of the puppet clique, made public a declaration on the situation and started a demonstration struggle, chanting the slogan "Release the Imprisoned Students."

In the declaration on the situation they strongly demanded the abrogation of the fascist "revitalised constitution" and enforcement of a democratic constitution.

More than 1,000 students of **Tonguk University** on Oct. 14 held an indignation meeting denouncing the puppet government and adopted a three-point resolution containing the demands "release the imprisoned students" and "establish constitutional order."

At the indignation meeting the students denounced with towering indignation the treacherous crimes and hideous fascist atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

At the end of the indignation meeting they soon staged a demonstration in tight scrummage.

The students staged a demonstration circling the campus and chanting the slogans "Release the Arrested Students" and "Guarantee the Freedom of Speech" displaying their firm determination to fight against fascism and for democracy.

On Oct. 14, over 1,000 students of **Chungang University** in Seoul waged a fierce struggle against the puppet police, who fired pepper fogs at random from beyond the front gate. On Oct. 15 they expanded their ranks to over 1,500 men to continue their massive demonstration struggle. The students waged a fierce stone battle against the puppet police bandits shouting the slogans "Release the Arrested Students!" and "Revise the Constitution!"

On Oct. 14, over 2,000 students of **Konguk University** in Seoul joined the struggle courageously. That day the students of the university published a resolution at the indignation meeting strongly demanding the release of the arrested students and patriotic personages and the guarantee of genuine campus freedom and a stop to the violation of human rights and the suppression of the press and the revision of the murderous "constitution." The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits let loose many puppet police bandits to close all the gates of the university and fired tear bombs at the students who turned out in the just struggle. But the students, not yielding to this, waged a vigorous anti-"government" demonstration struggle at the playground of the school after forming ranks. That day over 500 students of the university gathered in the auditorium of the law college and launched a sit-in to press their demands.

### *Local Students Join*

The struggle of students against fascism and for democracy which flared up again in Seoul rapidly spreads to many local cities of south Korea.

Students of **Kyongbuk University** in Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province, rose in a sacred struggle, joining the struggle of Seoul students against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist repression and for campus freedom and democratic rights.

The corps of the chairmen of the student councils of seven colleges under the university held a meeting on Oct. 5, at which they indignantly denounced the fascist bandits' monstrous crime in arresting at random the students who had waged a just struggle and persecuting them. In the letter of protest sent directly to traitor Pak Jung Hi, they strongly demanded the immediate release of the arrested students.

The students are determined to carry on their dauntless struggle till their demand is met.

Students of the liberal arts and science college of **Chonnam University** in Kwangju, South Cholla Province on Oct. 14 gathered on the campus and held an indignation meeting denouncing the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters.

The students indignantly condemned the scoundrels with fierce hatred and bitter resentment. After the indignation meeting, they formed a tight scrummage and started a demonstration struggle, shouting such slogans as "Release the Imprisoned Students," "Stop at Once the Surveillance over Campus" and "Guarantee Freedom of Speech." The fascist gangsters herded out over 200 mobile police armed to the teeth to block the front and back gates of the university and frantically tried to bar the students from coming out of the gates.

The students continued the demonstration on the campus, indignantly shouting slogans and singing songs.

On Oct. 14 and 15 the struggle against fascism and for democracy was waged at the law and politics college of **Choson University** and the law college of **Chonbuk University** in Chonju, North Cholla Province, **Chungnam University** in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, **Songsim Women's College** in Chunchon, Kangwon Province the law and politics college, liberal arts and science college and medical college of **Pusan University** in Pusan and **Seoul Theological College** in Puchon, Kyonggi Province.

### *Christians Wage Mass-Protest*

More than 500 religionists in Wonju area, Kangwon Province held a meeting and waged a sit-in.

At the meeting they expressed solidarity with bishop Chi Hak Sun in his indomitable prison struggle and denounced the fascist bandits for their barbarism of arresting and detaining on groundless charges students and personages of various strata who had fought against fascism and for democracy and inflicting capital punishment and heavy penalties upon them.

Over 2,000 Catholics waged a mass demonstration recently in the Myongdong Street, Seoul, denouncing the fascist atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi gangsters and demanding the immediate release of the public figures including religionists and students who had been illegally arrested by the rascals.

Before the demonstration the Catholics held a meeting at the Catholic church in Myongdong.

At the meeting they strongly denounced the unheard-of fascist atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi gangsters and demanded that social justice and democracy be realized and Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun and other religionists arrested by the fascist hangmen be released. They determined to fight to a finish for this.

At the two and half hour long candle meeting they adopted a four-point "declaration of the national group of Catholic bishops".

More than 300 representatives of the Christian Presbyterian Association from all parts of south Korea held a general meeting recently at the Suwon church in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, at which they adopted a declaration on the situation and a resolution denouncing the unheard-of fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters, and demanding the democratization of south Korean society.

In the declaration on the situation made public then they strongly demanded "an immediate end to the act of violating basic human rights."

At the general meeting the representatives also adopted a resolution containing a five-point demand including the immediate release of the detained religionists and students.

Catholics in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, held a conference on Oct. 3 and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the murderous "emergency measures" and all other fascist steps and the release of the arrested patriotic youth and students, religionists and public figures.

It was attended by over 1,800 believers from different parts of south Korea.

The Christian Presbyterian Association of south Korea on Oct. 11 held a meeting in Seoul and published a declaration strongly demanding the immediate release of the imprisoned religionists and students.

Earlier, on Oct. 9, over 20,000 religionists throughout south Korea gathered on the campus of Catholic Theological College in Seoul and held a meeting denouncing the fascist dictatorship and suppression by the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers.

## Revolutionary Party for Reunification Supports S. Korean Anti-Fascist, National Salvation Struggle

*A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea made a statement on Oct. 11 in support of the righteous struggle of youth and students there who rose bravely and vigorously against the Pak dictatorship, demanding the democratization of society, according to a radio broadcast of the "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," monitored here on Oct. 11.*

*It reads as follows:*

Today, the south Korean people, in a storm and stress of merciless fascist repression, are more vigorously developing their anti-fascist and democratization struggle while further closing their fighting ranks.

On Oct. 10 and 11, indignant college students waged stubborn struggles calling for the democratization of society and abolition of the military fascist ruling system. The struggle was participated in by about one thousand students of Koryo University, two thousand from Songgyungwan University, four hundred from the commercial college of Seoul University and one hundred from Seoul Methodist Theological College.

The students of Koryo University made public a "declaration for national salvation" in the name of its general students council in the auditorium at 10 a.m. on Oct 10. The declaration said that the military fascist system veiled with self-righteousness and deception, was exposing its true colors everywhere.

Following this, a four-point resolution was adopted. The four points were "Let's rise up to rectify our distorted history!" "Release the detained students and individuals!" "Ensure the freedom of speech!" and so on.

College students courageously marched, carrying placards reading "Immediately revise the constitution!" and breaking through a cordon of three hundred policemen.

No sooner had this demonstration been staged than "indignation meetings" were held at Songgyungwan University, the engineering college of Seoul University, Seoul Methodist Theological College and Hanguk Theological College. Attendants shouted in unison, "Release the arrested students and individuals!" "Restore democratic principles!" "Guarantee the self-government of colleges and universities!" and "Free universities from surveillance!"

On Oct. 9, 20,000 Catholic pastors and believers staged demonstrations in Seoul shouting anti-"government" slogans in the face of 600 policemen mobilized to put down the demonstrations, and carrying placards reading "Abolish the present constitution!" and "Release Bishop Chi Hak Sun and other church leaders!"

The above facts show that the anti-fascist, anti-dictatorship and democratization struggles in south Korea are developing into a new mass struggle.

These mass anti-"government" struggles are precisely the just struggle of the south Korean people for their right to life and other democratic and civil liberties, and are patriotic struggles for the country and nation.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification gives unstinted and active support to the patriotic struggle of the youth and students fired with rage, and to the anti-fascist, national salvation struggle of patriotic religionists. This is because these struggles reflected the unanimous will, interests and surging desire of our people, who earnestly long for justice and democratic freedoms.

Today, we, the south Korean people, are in a predicament where people can't live any more, under the worst fascist "revitalized" dictatorial system of the Pak Jung Hi bandits.

Under this "revitalized" dictatorial system in which "government" authorities are almighty, south Korea has been turned into a land of darkness where the people's right to life, democracy and civil rights are being completely trampled underfoot and in which only fascist tyranny prevails.

The Pak clique arrested and brutally murdered thousands of patriots, democrats, youth and students who called for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

They imprisoned intellectuals, youth and students including poet Kim Ji Ha and even ex-"president" Yun Bo Son and Chatholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun, and subjected them to all sorts of inhuman persecution and tortures.

By taking advantage of the "Aug. 15 assassination attempt," produced by the Pak bandits themselves, they are frantically raising "anti-communist" din and suppressing the south Korean people.

Under the fascist "revitalized" system, the corruption of the Pak clique is becoming more pronounced every day and the social tendency that the rich get richer and the poor poorer is more marked. A handful of privileged people are indulging in a frivolous and luxurious life. The overwhelming majority of the people are in a miserable plight where the people are becoming increasingly impoverished.

It is already long since the July 4 north-south joint statement was unilaterally turned into a dead letter because of the "anti-communist" war policy and nation-splitting policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. A dangerous atmosphere for a fratricidal war is now being created in this land.

In these merciless and suffocated realities, what can we expect of the present ruling circles and how can we endure them any longer?

As long as the Pak clique continue their tyrannical fascist rule, any democratic restoration and development of civil rights will never be attained in this land, nor will the independent, peaceful reunification of the country be achieved.

It is a right due to the south Korean people who love their nation to assume the responsibility to the destiny of the nation, and to launch massive struggles against the Pak Jung Hi's fascist rule. This is the sacred right of our nation that nobody can't infringe upon.

This notwithstanding, by mobilizing heavily-armed riot police on a large scale, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are ruthlessly suppressing the sacred anti-fascist struggle involving all sections of the popular masses.

Ranting that no challenge to the present "revitalizing system" shall go unpunished because the so-called "revitalizing constitution" has been approved by the nation, the brazen-faced Pak Jung Hi bandits are mercilessly repressing any movement of the popular masses for democracy. As for the "constitution," it is an anti-democratic and anti-national one cooked up by means of violence and blackmail, with the "extraordinary emergency measures" proclaimed on top of the "state of emergency."

Moreover, on the 10th alone, while seriously injuring many students of Koryo University and Theological College with the use of hundreds of thoroughly-armed riot police who rushed at them, brandishing clubs and shooting gas-shells, the bestial Pak Jung Hi clique arrested several students, including Pak Jae Gun, a junior at Koryo University.

Such atrocities by the Pak Jung Hi bandits are an intolerable challenge to justice and democracy and reflect their death-bed efforts to maintain their fascist authoritarian rule by all means.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, in the name of the entire people, bitterly denounces the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for their barbarous act of brutally suppressing the patriotic struggle of justice-loving students, and strongly demands an immediate stop to all fascist repressive acts against the democratic, patriotic movement.

Firmly united, the popular masses are now courageously coming out in the struggle against fascism and for democracy, condemning with surging indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their ferocious oppression of the righteous democratization movement.

Only when Pak Jung Hi's "revitalizing dictatorship" is overthrown and a democratic society is brought into being, the people will be relieved of the unbearable burden they now carry and the way will be paved for a worthwhile life and national restoration.

If he is really concerned about the future of the country and the nation, cherishes democracy and freedom and hopes for social progress, anyone should resolutely rise up to join in the democratization struggle to overthrow the fascist authoritarian rule, irrespective of the differences of ideologies and political views, social classes, and political affiliation.

People in all walks of life—workers, peasants, student, youths, professors, journalists and conscientious religionists—must continue to wage a stubborn struggle for the unconditional and immediate release of all the illegally detained students, youths and democratic figures, for the freedoms of the press, learning, assembly and association, for an end to the repressive intelligence rule, and for a democratic constitutional rule.

Struggle is the only way to survive. Unity is the guarantee of victory.

Therefore, the patriotic democratic forces must more courageously wage struggles against the dictatorship and for democracy, firmly rallying themselves under the united front against the dictatorship and for democracy, while strengthening their joint actions and struggles.

When all democratic, patriotic forces make concerted efforts in their anti-fascist and democratization struggle, the fascist dictatorship will be overthrown, and the social democratization of the "ROK," an earnest desire of our nation, will surely be realized.

### *Opposition Parties Support Students*

More than 50 members of the south Korean puppet national assembly on Oct. 11 strongly demanded that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique release at once the students, political figures, men of culture and religion and democratic figures of other segments who had been illegally sentenced to penalties and imprisoned.

At the puppet national assembly on the same day members of the opposition party laid emphasis on the justness of the struggle of the students and people of all strata against fascism and for democracy. They asked how they can remain onlookers when the "basic rights" are "oppressed," the "speech is daunted" and the "freedom of the press is restricted" due to the anti-popular misrule and tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, Kim Yong Sam, chief of the New Democratic Party, stressed that "it cannot be justified under any pretext to trample underfoot the freedom of speech and the basic rights of the people on the plea of national security."

Holding that the struggle of the patriotic south Korean students for the revision of the "constitution" and against the fascist dictatorship of the present ruling group is a just action for democracy, he denounced the fascist outrages of the Pak Jung Hi clique in suppressing this struggle of the students on charges of "taking a hand in things happening around them."

The United Socialist Party of south Korea in a statement issued on Oct. 14 strongly demanded that the puppet home minister revoke at once his fascist "special order" to his running dogs to arrest and detain and punish those students who have risen in a demonstration struggle.

In the statement the spokesman of this party branded the puppet home minister's fascist "order" as an "illegal step to deprive students of their human rights" and demanded he "immediately revoke" this criminal step to put down the students' struggle.

The New Democratic Party in a statement issued that day flayed the fascist "special order" and strongly demanded the puppet clique stop at once the suppression of students.

The spokesman of this party in the statement said: That the students have risen in a demonstration struggle is "a manifestation of their patriotic sentiments" and an entirely just act. "The authorities must pay heed to the students' voices and meet their just demands," he stressed.

The Democratic Unification Party also issued a statement on the same day denouncing the authorities of the puppet education ministry for the tyrannical "order" to suspend lectures at universities and colleges or close them in an attempt to check the demonstration struggle of students and strongly demanding they repeal it at once.

**South Korean religionists staged a fierce demonstration on Oct. 9, demanding the immediate release of detained students and religionists, including Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun, in defiance of the violent suppression of puppet riot police.**

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